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most skillful way, moderating the power of her upper notes so as not to outshine the lower. She had also a wonderfully developed "length of breath" which enabled her to perform long and difficult passages with ease, and to fine down her tones to the softest pianissimo while still maintaining the quality unvaried.

The same article also gives some of her most difficult and intricate cadenzas, which she sang them "could scarcely be equalled for difficulty and perfection of execution," and says of a certain simple cadenza that the notes as rendered were positively masterful and produced an extraordinary effect.

Such praise from musical critics is reassuring to us of to-day that the fame of JENNY LIND in America, connected as it is with that of our greatest showman, was not an outgrowth of Barnum methods, but that she merely capitalized and exploited one of the world's greatest singers, and that our fathers and grandfathers and grandmothers really had just cause for the enthusiasm they displayed over JENNY LIND's singing in Castle Garden seventy years ago.

Wilson Now and Wilson Then.

He characterizes as grossly ignorant and impudently audacious the "Americanism" of those who oppose his League of Nations on the ground that committals like those of Article X, for example, involve a surrender of national independence, a merging of our sovereignty in the scheme of supergovernment the covenant aims to establish. He says:

"Those who do not care to tell you the truth about the League of Nations tell you that Article X, of the Covenant of the League of Nations would make it possible for other nations to lead us into war, whether we will it by our own independent judgment or not. This is absolutely false. There is nothing in the covenant which in the least interferes with or impairs the right of Congress to declare war or not declare war, according to its own independent judgment, as our Constitution provides."

And yet thirteen months or more ago, when the Senators were cross-examining Mr. Wilson at the White House on this very subject, he told them plainly that that was absolutely true which he says now is absolutely false. Read again his own language concerning the compulsory character of the obligation he is still insisting that the Republic shall incur:

"Senator Knox—Mr. President, allow me to ask this question: Suppose that it is perfectly obvious and accepted that there is an external aggression against some Power, and suppose it is perfectly obvious and accepted that it cannot be repelled except by force of arms, would we be under any legal obligation to participate?"

"The President—No, sir; but we would be under an absolutely compelling moral obligation."

No comment is needed. None will be attempted.

Andrew H. Green, a Citizen Worthy of Celebration.

"New York city does well to celebrate to-day the centenary of ANDREW H. GREEN. To the town of his adoption, the community in which his natural talents found field for their most complete development, he gave affection, thought and practical service of the highest value.

His vision was not bounded by the apparent limitations of the town in which he took up his residence. He began his constructive work for a finer, better New York when he first came here from his birthplace, Worcester, Massachusetts. His public spirit and his civic enterprise at once marked him for advancement in the management of public affairs.

Then, as now, the generality that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business" was current, but Mr. GREEN as a young man felt the obligation of bearing a share of the burden of popular government. In 1856 he was president of the Board of Education. In the following year he became president of the Central Park Board, an office he held until 1870. From 1871 to 1876 he was Comptroller, charged with the heavy duty of financing a city whose treasury had been depleted by extravagance, bad administration and outright theft.

To meet the deficits resulting from the peculations of the Tweed ring and to reestablish the credit of the city Mr. GREEN was forced to resort to every expedient known to honorable and far-sighted administration, and to invent a few new ones. It was a tremendous task, and only a man with a genius for detail and a passion for hard work could have tackled it with any hope of success.

Mr. GREEN had this genius and this passion, and he was inspired by unflinching faith in the future of New York city and in the moral soundness of its people when their attention could be fixed on essentials. His confidence was not misplaced. His fellow New Yorkers, aroused by him to recognition of their obligations, supported his work, and in a remarkably short time he succeeded in his measures of financial rehabilitation. Meanwhile he was a real leader in many of the greatest and most original philanthropies which have benefited New York, and in his private occupation his skill and acumen in law and finance led to his identification with many of the great estates. The Public Library, the Zoological Park, the Metropolitan Museum and the Museum of Natural History, as well

as many charitable institutions, owe much to this great and many-sided man, whose interests were as various as his energy was inexhaustible. The immediate occasion of the official celebration to-day is the fact that Mr. GREEN was historically and actually entitled to call himself the Father of Greater New York. In 1808 he proposed a plan for consolidating in one political unit for efficient and economical government and development the towns and cities interdependent with the New York of that day.

This dream of coordination of control was regarded as a vain imagining by many; at first it was considered beneath serious discussion. But Mr. GREEN never wavered for an instant in his advocacy of it, and in fewer than thirty years he saw the child of his enlightened mind accomplished. Men now say that the erection of Greater New York was inevitable in political evolution, but ANDREW H. GREEN was the builder whose prevision by a full generation anticipated civic progress.

But we hope and believe that Post will be out of office in five months. The members of the American Legion, each as an individual voter, will have a good deal to say about that.

These instances, we think, will indicate why the American Legion demanded Post's removal, and will also indicate why Post does not want the Legion to attempt to Americanize the new immigrant.

But we hope and believe that Post will be out of office in five months. The members of the American Legion, each as an individual voter, will have a good deal to say about that.

Another of Cox's Guns Kicks Back.

Almost invariably in American political campaigns the defeated candidate of subnormal brain power but abnormal lung power goes on a wild tirade of roars and rants as he sweeps toward his final disaster. It was from Cox's tongue, when he saw the States of the East and West slipping away from him by the dozen, that the hullabaloo came about ten millions, twenty millions, thirty millions, forty millions, raised by corruptionists to buy the election for Harding. And that rookback rebounded, boomerang like, into his own mouth to gag him from further slanderous nonsense on that subject.

It was from Cox's rookback when he saw the political border wall between the North and South cracking that the loud whoop came about Senator BORAH turning against HARDING. And now the massive, rugged BORAH, in his public announcement that he is for HARDING with no possible alternative but to defeat COX, seems to use the very COX rookback to bludgeon that garrulous candidate who is such a bad loser into a state of mutilation.

In the closing hours and days of the political doom of Cox there will be other rookbacks as footless and as senseless as those he already has sprung. And they will all kick back against the man who sets them loose to make him look on the night of November 2 as if he had come through not an orderly Presidential election but a forty-horsepower threshing machine.

The Constitutionality of the Rent Laws.

It is a matter of the utmost importance to all persons interested in real property in this city, whether as landlords or tenants, to know whether the rent laws recently enacted by the New York Legislature are constitutional or not. Some persons have been severely criticised for announcing that they were about to test this question in the courts. They have been told that they had better submit to legislation so manifestly beneficial to the community, even if it is in conflict with the fundamental law. This, we think, is a mistaken view. The interests involved are so many and of such magnitude that the constitutionality of the rent laws is certain to be tested sooner or later; and if so the sooner the better for all concerned.

Of course no opinion, even of the most tentative character, can be expressed upon the validity of this legislation without a careful study of the language of the statutes in the light of the objections which are supposed to render them unconstitutional. It has been suggested that some of them are invalid because they are retroactive instead of being confined to their application to cases which may arise hereafter. Where a statute which would be unconstitutional if retroactive but valid if applicable only to the future the courts generally uphold it by ignoring or disregarding the retroactive implications.

The most serious doubt which we have suggested as to the validity of the rent laws enacted at the recent special session relates to their effect as an impairment of the obligations of preexisting contracts. There is no constitutional provision which the Supreme Court of the United States has enforced more consistently and without variance or shadow of turning than the prohibition against the State legislation impairing the obligation of a contract. No State law attempting to do this has any chance of receiving the approval of the Supreme Court.

The question whether the recent legislation is defective in this respect cannot be settled too soon. An unconstitutional statute is as much worse than no law at all; for it is a structure which is certain to prove worthless to all those who, however innocently, are induced to rely upon it.

The Legion and Louis F. Post.

A great many persons who are not familiar with the personnel of the Wilson Administration may be wondering along two lines:

1. Why the American Legion at its convention the other day passed a resolution calling for the removal of Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

2. Why Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, has refused to permit the American Legion to establish a bureau of information and Americanization for immigrants at Ellis Island.

On April 12, 1920, Representative ALBERT JOHNSON made the charge in the House that Post had freed on bail a dangerous convicted anarchist over the protests of the Department of Justice and the Commissioner of Immigration. Mr. JOHNSON's charges were

RAIN INSURANCE.

Three Instances in Which Science Could Have Helped.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Insuring against rain has become quite as much of a fact in the United States as in England, where it has been practiced for many years, and apparently it has not occurred to the insured that at the end of a series of insurance policies they have paid not only for their own losses but the profits of the insurers as well.

In England the matter is managed with a reasonable degree of intelligence; in this country—well, here are three instances.

A club decided that two-tenths of an inch of rain would spoil things. There was a shower, but the two-tenths of an inch fell short by just two-hundredths of an inch. Things certainly were spoiled, but the club got no insurance for the fee paid to the company.

Case two was a joke on the club. The club insured against one-tenth of an inch of rain within certain time limits. The club had no rain gauge; neither had the insurance company. It did not occur to either party that a tin bucket at the club grounds would have answered the purpose of a gauge. So both parties agreed upon the gauge at a weather bureau station about fifteen miles away.

Did it rain? Well, two-hundredths of an inch fell at the weather bureau station and more than an inch fell at the club grounds.

Case three was a joke on the insurance company. The policy covered a certain rainfall between 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. The rain came all right, but the sky was clear and bright 9 o'clock. The function set for the afternoon went off in most delightful weather. The insurance company paid.

One thing happened in each instance: the weather bureau was damned up hill, down dale and cross lots. And yet in each instance the official in charge at the nearest weather station could have given insurers and insured the information whereby a reasonable and fairly satisfactory policy could be executed. But it is easier to damn the weather man than to ask him for information.

OBSCURE.

MONTIC VERNON, October 5.

CHOP HOUSE PRICES.

A Diner's Estimate of the Cost of a Meal for Which He Paid \$7.40.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In regard to a complaint you print about prices in hotel restaurants I wish to say that the nearest and truest estimate of the cost of a meal for which he paid \$7.40 is as follows:

Steak for two (about two pounds) \$3.75  
Baked potatoes (two) \$1.00  
Four rolls and two chunks of butter \$1.00  
Two alligator pears at 50 cents each \$1.00  
Coffee for two \$1.00  
Two pieces of French pastry \$1.00  
Total \$10.75  
Tip for waiter \$1.00  
\$11.75

NEW YORK, October 5.

NEW LAWS CALLED GOOD.

The Legislature's Work for Tenants Praised by an Expert.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: By this time the members of the Legislature must have reached an agreement with the author of the reflection, "Sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a landless child." Called together by the Governor in a grave emergency, they did what any similar body of men would have done.

They turned to the Joint Legislative Housing Committee, which had been set up last summer, seeking light from all possible sources, and decided to pass such measures as that committee recommended and no others, because they felt the subject to be highly technical.

As a matter of fact, they did the only practical thing that they could have done. They passed laws which would have evicted and kept the city power to exempt from taxes for ten years new residence buildings erected within the next eighteen months. These were absolutely the only remedies within the power of the Legislature which did not need constitutional amendments to give them effect.

What is the result? An almost universal howl of denunciation from the press, the real estate interests and the tenants' associations. That the landlords should complain is not surprising. Their power to increase rentals seems to be seriously annulled.

The press has not been as clear as to the value of what has been accomplished as might have been expected. And the Tenants' Association, which ought to understand that a great deal has been done to help reasonable tenants, has joined the hue and cry against the Legislature.

The situation should confirm Senator Lockwood and his associates in the belief that they did a hard job, pretty well. Any body which is called Bolshevik and capitalist at the same time must have steered a fairly middle course.

As one who observed the proceedings of the Legislature and of Governor Smith, and one whose own housing problem has been made easier of solution, I want to thank them for the manner in which they acted, and I believe that in doing so I am speaking for literally thousands of tenants of the greater city.

Why cannot those who are grateful for the action of the Legislature be disatisfied? There are many more of the former, or there will be when they really find out what has happened. I am reminded of the story of the ten lepers in the Gospel, who were cleansed of their leprosy, and how only one returned to give thanks. "Were there not ten made clean?" "Yes, there were; but only one came back to give thanks to God for this poor Samaritan."

Let the Legislature be assured that its work is not unappreciated.

JOHN J. MURPHY.

NEW YORK, October 5.

Are Motor Accidents Due to Speeding?

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The record of eighty-nine persons killed in the streets of New York by motor vehicles in September is only a reflection of what is taking place all over the country, the percentage in New York being higher because of its dense population.

If the gearing of all cars was by law reduced the consequence would be slower speed and less loss of life and limb.

JOHN H. BOWMAN, JR.

NEW YORK, October 5.

Introducing a Tennessee Mixer to Arkansas.

From the Blytheville Courier. Bill Freeman of Halls, Tenn., whom the Courier told of accepting a position at the Robinsons soda fountain, is the fellow who put the time in Tennessee. A customer asked for time in his soda, and not finding any of the time they used about Halls, Tenn., for whitewashing, Bill liked to the back alley, where he found a barrel and helped himself.

A Kansas Editor's Poor Excuse.

From the Lebo Star. In our rush of advertising and job work last week we neglected every important item, among them being the birth of a baby boy to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Ross.

The Great Example.

Humpty Dumpty sat on the wall. "I started the pie before long," he boasted, introducing a Tennessee Mixer to Arkansas.

Architectural.

Teacher—What is an attic? Johnny—A cellar upside down.

How to Do It.

Jack Spratt would eat no fat, His wife would eat no lean, And this between them both, you see, They licked the plate clean.

BOOK AGENTS MEET; Daily Calendar TELL TRADE TRICKS THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair and continued cool to-day; to-morrow fair with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh northeast to-morrow. For New Jersey—Fair and continued cool to-day; to-morrow fair with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh northeast to-morrow. For Northern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh northeast to-morrow. For Southern New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh northeast to-morrow. For Western New York—Fair and continued cool to-day; to-morrow fair with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh northeast to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A disturbance was centered over the Canadian maritime provinces to-day and another off the North coast of the Rocky Mountains. There were local rains to-day in New England, southern New York and the North Pacific coast. It was fair in all other regions. Cooler and drier winds spread the lake region, the Ohio and middle Mississippi valleys and the middle Atlantic and North Atlantic States, and readings were below normal in all this area to-night. In the plains States and the Pacific States the temperature was considerably above normal, the excess amounting to 20 degrees or more in portions of Montana and Idaho. Generally fair weather will prevail to-morrow and Thursday in the States and the Pacific coast. The temperature will rise slowly to-morrow and Thursday in the Ohio valley, the lower lake region and the middle Atlantic and North Atlantic States. A cold front is expected to move by slowly rising temperature Thursday.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations last at 8 P. M. yesterday, twenty-fifth meridian time.

Temperature last 24 hrs. Bar. last 24 hrs. High. Low. Weather.

Albany..... 54 50 20.24 Clear

Albany..... 56 52 20.14 .01 Cloudy

Albany..... 58 54 20.04 .01 Cloudy

Baltimore..... 60 56 20.00 .01 Cloudy

Baltimore..... 62 58 20.00 .01 Cloudy

Boston..... 62 58 20.04 .01 Cloudy

Boston..... 64 60 20.04 .01 Cloudy

Buffalo..... 50 44 20.32 .01 Cloudy

Chicago..... 52 48 20.08 .01 Cloudy

Chicago..... 54 50 20.08 .01 Cloudy

Chicago..... 56 52 20.08 .01 Cloudy

Chicago..... 58 54 20.08 .01 Cloudy

Chicago..... 60 56